

Great Britain and Sinner Fein Reach Peace Agreement; Terms To Be Submitted to Two Parliaments at Once

Lay \$250,000 Yearly Graft To Labor Man

Non-Union Workers Paid \$5,000 a Week for Permits, Is Accusation Made at Building Inquiry

Death Benefits Kept, Is Charge

Crippled Widow a Victim; Electrical Secretary Fails to Explain Huge Gains

A new variety of Brindellism, involving the alleged shady manipulation of huge sums of money by a labor leader, but with the worker this time paying the piper in place of the employing contractors, was uncovered in City Hall yesterday at the resumption of the Lockwood committee's investigation into the housing situation.

The man named in connection with these disclosures is William A. Hogan, financial secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local No. 3, with headquarters at 130 East Sixteenth Street. It appeared that Hogan, the reputed guiding spirit in the organization, had supervision over a permit scheme whereby non-union men had to give up \$2.50 a week for the privilege of working with unions. It was estimated that about \$5,000 a week, or \$250,000 a year, went into Hogan's till over a period of several years and that four men were continuing to receive taking in the receipts from this source.

No Bookkeeping System

There was no bookkeeping system kept of the name, it was testified, and a check on these money could not be made, and very little of the huge sums said to have been paid into the fund for the electrical industry were shown, however, that there were 3,800 members in the union and that very few of the remaining 16,000 were in the electrical industry were admitted to the organization. The testimony indicated that it suited Hogan's purpose better to squeeze \$2.50 a week from these men than to have them pay the \$2 monthly dues as members.

It also was testified that Hogan had appropriated large sums in death benefits for the families of members of the families of the deceased members. In one instance at least, it was charged, the withholding of this money from a crippled widow caused severe suffering. Hogan maintained that in four instances where he was charged with appropriating these death benefits the deceased had left a will making him the beneficiary and what there was still, however, had never been proved, and while Hogan denied that any of the deceased members had left relatives who were in need of the money, he finally explained he deposited the money with the understanding "with the understanding that if any one turned up to claim it he would surrender it."

Record of Building Probe

Nixed Autoist Gives His Dead Car to Undertaker

New Owner, Who Was Good Samaritan, Takes It to Police for Identification

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—George Ulrich is a cheerful and optimistic character. Nevertheless, he decided today to look a gift automobile in the morning, and called at police headquarters to have the inspection made authoritatively.

The automobile was given to him by a grateful stranger about 1:30 o'clock this morning. About half an hour earlier Mr. Ulrich was driving through the country near Morrisville when he came upon the stranger and the automobile. The car was stalled.

The genial undertaker injected new life into the car, and they drove along toward this city. Just across the bridge in Trenton the stranger's car stalled down again, and this time the stranger was beyond the undertaker's aid. The stranger made him a present of the car, and Ulrich drove him to his car to the railroad station, first giving a bill of sale signed "John K. Sullivan, 207 Seventh Avenue, Jersey City."

What he asked the police to do was to ask the man who gave the car to him was Taylor and whether he had a right to give it away. The car was a Michigan license plate.

Praises Bandit Slayer, but Holds Him on Gun Charge

"Brave Man," Says Court, and Expresses Regret That He Must Face Another Trial

Nicholas Geisler, who shot and killed a hold-up man who attacked his neighbor, a delicatessen proprietor at 50 Greenwich Avenue, Sunday, was discharged yesterday when arraigned in Jefferson Market police court on a charge of homicide, but held for trial on the charge of violating the Sullivan law.

"You are a very brave man," said Magistrate Ryttenberg, "and I take pleasure in discharging you for what you did to the bandit. I'm sorry to say, however, that I must hold you in \$100 bail for trial in Special Session for violation of the Sullivan law in having a revolver without a permit."

19 Die as Train Crash Is Followed by Flames

Head-On Wreck in Frozen Cut on Reading Line, 17 Miles From Philadelphia, Finds Passengers Pinned Inside Wooden Coaches That Burn Rapidly

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Nineteen persons are known to have perished and more than a score were injured, of whom five are expected to die, in a head-on collision between passenger trains on the single-tracked Newtown branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway at 8 o'clock this morning at Woodmont, Pa. The scene of the wreck, which was one of the worst in the history of the railroad, is two miles above Bryn Athyn and seventeen miles from this city.

The two passenger trains, traveling at high speed, crashed together in a deep cut because somebody blundered. Some of the injured and dying, pinned beneath the wreckage of the wooden coaches of the two trains were burned to death when the debris caught fire. Nearly all of the bodies showed that if mortal injury had been escaped in the crash death would have been certain in the flames. The dead included an infant and children.

All of the victims lived in towns along the branch line on Philadelphia. The southbound train, Newtown to Philadelphia, had the right of way over the northbound train under the "working schedule" of the road, but the latter train, instead of waiting at Bryn Athyn, rushed on to Southampton. The two trains met in a cutting thirty feet deep where there is only five feet of space on both sides of the track. The locomotives, going at high speed, met and reared into the air, shooting flames into the first coaches, pinned under the tenders. A minute later they were a mass of misshapen steel.

Other coaches burst into flames almost instantly, virtually cutting off escape. Persons in the wreck said that no one escaped from the first car of the southbound train, which held about twenty persons. The flames soon passed to the second and third coaches of the express, and it was only by the most heroic work that the passengers in those coaches were rescued.

Desperate efforts to rescue those who still survived in the blazing coaches were begun at once. Firemen from nearby towns struggled down the ice-coated sides of the cut and sprayed the scene with high-pressure water.

(Continued on page seven)

Craig Ignored Runner Is Held By Aldermen in Budget Paring As \$75,000 in Bonds Vanish

Board Refuses to Make Suggested \$10,000,000 Cut in Education, but Prunes Funds in Two Counties

Action Is Called Illegal

Richmond Loses \$100,494, Bronx \$177,610 to Bring Tax Rates Within Limit

The Board of Aldermen yesterday ignored the suggestion of Comptroller Charles L. Craig to cut \$10,000,000 from the appropriation for the Board of Education in order to bring the 1922 city budget within the constitutional tax limit and adopted an independent method of its own. The Aldermen cut the Bronx County appropriation \$177,610 and the Richmond County allowance \$100,494, a total of \$278,104, which technically brings the tax rate in those two counties within the legal limitation. They were the only two counties where the rate was excessive.

In all probability Richmond and Bronx counties will immediately seek court injunctions preventing the lopping off of the items specified by the Board of Aldermen. The salaries and other items cut out or reduced in the two counties are mandatory and fixed by the Legislature. The entire allowance for the Supreme Court in Richmond was wiped out, as well as expenses for the Appellate Division, county judges, Commissioner of Jurors and urgent needs for food, fuel and other expenses in the Sheriff's office in that county. Charitable institutions, the National Guard and Militia, jurors' and witnesses' fees and other minor expenses were also eliminated in both Richmond and the Bronx.

The Comptroller contended that the only safe legal way was to cut the city-wide appropriations sufficiently to bring down the tax rate in the two boroughs. He contended that it could not be done in the individual counties, where practically all the appropriations were mandatory. He suggested that the money should be taken from the Board of Education, which he declared properly to be a state activity, with the Legislature responsible for any deficit in the educational funds.

Craig Condemns Action

Comptroller Craig condemned the action of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, declaring it was a complete surrender on the part of Mayor Hylan and the aldermen to mandatory legislation, which the Mayor has so bitterly opposed. He declared that if an attempt were made next year to make up the deficit by cutting down the appropriations for the issue of special revenue bonds he would refuse to sanction the bond issue and would hold up the pay rolls from those two counties when presented. He (Continued on page eight)

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Two Billions Saving Shown In U.S. Budget

Dawes's Figures for 1923 Bare \$2,000,000,000 Cut From '21; Under '22 by \$500,000,000

\$100,000,000 Naval Slash, Harding Plea

Special Message as Congress Opens Says Added Taxes Are Unnecessary

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The first budget of government expenditures in the United States, transmitted to Congress to-day by President Harding, at the opening of the regular session, calls for estimated expenses in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, of \$3,505,754,727. This is half a billion less than for 1922 and more than two billion less than the actual cost of government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

The estimated expenditures, representing a saving of a half billion dollars over former estimates as a result of the activities of General Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, exceed the estimated income of the government for the same period by \$167,571,977. This apparent deficit, President Harding explained in a short message accompanying the budget, can be wiped out "without added taxation."

No estimate is included in the budget of the cost of the railroad debt settlements in 1923, as officials explained the exact amount of these could not be determined.

The largest single item in the budget is for interest on the national debt. It is estimated that for 1923 the interest on \$975,000,000 of bonds will cost \$25,000,000. This is a reduction of \$25,000,000 from the actual cost of running the United States government prior to the World War.

Discrepancy Unavoidable

President Harding's message accompanying the budget said: "I submit herewith the budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. It will be noted that the estimated ordinary expenditures for 1923 show a reduction of \$1,513,537,482.20, compared with the actual ordinary expenditures for 1922, and that the estimated ordinary expenditures for 1923 show a reduction of \$447,704,239.19, making the estimated ordinary expenditures for 1923 \$1,961,241,200 less than the actual expenditures for 1922. Including transactions in the principal of public debt and investments in trust funds, the total estimated expenditures for 1923 show a reduction of \$462,167,439 under the total actual expenditures for 1922 of \$1,570,118,223.30 and the total estimated expenditures for 1923 show a reduction of \$462,167,439 under the total actual expenditures for 1922, making a reduction in total expenditures in the estimated budget for 1923, as compared with the actual expenditures for 1922, of \$2,032,285,462.20.

It will also be noted that the total estimated receipts for 1923 are in approximate balance with the total estimated expenditures, including reduction in the principal of the public debt, and that the total estimated receipts for 1923 are \$150,000,000 of a balance with the total estimated expenditures of that year. Such a discrepancy is unavoidable, when authorizations of expenditure are being enacted during the process of budget closing, but ways are provided for relatively easy adjustment without added taxation.

Recommend Big Naval Cut

"For the purpose of providing a portion of the funds necessary to balance the budget for 1923, I recommend that the estimated expenditures exceed the estimated receipts by the sum of approximately \$150,000,000. I recommend the following legislation: That the navy appropriation bill for 1923, which would result in the eventual automatic release of \$100,000,000 now being held in the supply account of the Navy Department."

"Hereafter, until the naval supply account shall have been reduced to a (Continued on page nine)

Alies Draft 3-Yr. German Debt Holiday

Britain and France Agree on Breathing Spell in Indemnity Payments to Permit Teuton Recovery

Cannot Use Delay To Avoid Obligation

Details To Be Worked Out, Paris Says, Before Commission Gets Plan

PARIS, Dec. 5. (By The Associated Press).—Germany probably will be granted a three years' delay in her cash indemnity payments. The Associated Press is informed from the most reliable source.

Negotiations are now going on between the reparations officials of France and Great Britain, and the responsible authorities of both countries virtually agree that Germany must be given a breathing spell. All that remains to be done is to work out a scheme acceptable to both countries.

The suggestion of a three-year moratorium has been abandoned at the earnest solicitation of France. The French representatives explained that the world moratorium was especially offensive to the French people in connection with the indemnity, inasmuch as it was understood as meaning compensation of payments of all kinds.

Agree on Chance for Germans

The greatest progress has been made in the last few days in bringing the French and British viewpoints together; the result of this progress has been the decision to give Germany a chance to regain a normal status.

The reparations holiday cannot be used by Germany as a means of evading all future payments of indemnity. French officials explain that it is being considered so that Germany will be able at the end of two or three years to fulfill her reparation obligations, and she must then be prepared to meet the full amount of the debt.

The whole problem will be formally placed before the Reparations Commission when the German reply to the last reparation note is received, probably at the end of the week. In the meantime the officials are working hard to reach a common plan of action. Numerous suggestions are under consideration. One, which is receiving considerable French support, involves a written guaranty by Germany that the budget will be balanced.

No capital shall be exported to foreign countries.

There shall be no policy of retaining capital in foreign countries.

The raising of a loan, a portion of which is to go to the Reparations Commission.

Continuation and probable increase during the period of delay of payments in kind.

Such a plan would set up an Allied control commission in Berlin to supervise budgetary reforms and have broad powers to effect other financial changes.

France Guided by Experts

It is declared that there are no longer any insurmountable difficulties between the two countries on the reparations policy. Officials representing France in Germany, who are in a position to know the real facts, understand that Germany cannot meet the payments beyond those scheduled for January and February next. As to these payments, Germany is not prepared to pay them, and it is asserted, under the Allied agreement, France is not to receive one cent of cash involved in these installments.

The Associated Press is further informed that the Reparations Commission will consider the new situation created at a meeting to be held within five or six weeks, when France proposed that the Allied demand for the indemnity be paid last August. This will be based on the argument that France consented to its division between Great Britain and Belgium in the belief that Germany would make further payments. Now that there is little likelihood of payments for three years after February, France feels that she should have part of the only cash payment received from Germany.

American observers in Europe are strong supporters of the plan to grant the delay. They have advocated such a move for several months as the best means of insuring payment of a substantial indemnity to France. They contend that a delay of three years will enable Germany to regain considerable of her pre-war economic position, and there would then be no argument against her paying a reasonable indemnity.

French public opinion will accept the new policy with respect to reparation (Continued on page three)

Harding Finishes To-day's Message at One Session

Goes Into Seclusion for Last Work on 10,000 Words He Will Deliver in Person

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President passed virtually the entire day in preparing his message to Congress for delivery to-morrow. He attended himself in his study and did not enter the executive offices during the day. There was only one engagement made—for Governor Davis of Ohio, who for a hour had discussed various affairs with Mr. Harding.

True to his habit acquired as a newspaper man, the President put off assembling his message to Congress until the day before it was due. He preferred to clean it up at one long session rather than complete it in "takes."

The message will contain about 10,000 words. The President will proceed to the Capitol to deliver it in person at 12:30 o'clock. He abstained from work on the message long enough to greet the joint Congressional committee, which called to announce to him that the Congress was in session. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who called at the White House, did not see the President.

Ether Overcomes 25 Girls, Sickness 100, in Factory

Fumes Spread Through Clothing Shop Where Strikers Were at Work

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Twenty-five girls were overcome and one hundred others made ill when fumes of ether, apparently originating from oil-soaked rags in an ashcan, spread through the workrooms of the Utica Boys' Clothing Company to-day.

All but one of the girls recovered within a short time after receiving medical attention, and the condition of the one not so serious. A strike is on at the plant. It is operated by Sonneborn Bros., of New York.

Japan Returns All of Shantung to China Except the Railway

Open Door to Supersede Nipponese Control of Port of Tsingtao; Tokio Insists on Joint Control of Road, Fearing it Might "Cease to Function"

By Thomas Steep

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Japan handed back to China to-day all the preferential trade rights in Shantung which Germany took from China twenty-three years ago.

Tsingtao, the port, is restored to the Chinese maritime customs. Japan's exclusive control is to be superseded by the open door. The special rights binding China to consult the Japanese government "in all cases where foreign assistance in person, capital or material may be needed for any purpose whatever within the province of Shantung," are abandoned, and China is privileged to open Shantung to the trade and investments of all nations.

Harding to Put All Arms Pacts Up to Senate

President Tells Advisers Chamber Has Right to Express Its Opinion on Actions of Conference

Decision Pleases Powers

Japanese Especially Think It Will Mollify Opposition at Home to 5-5-3

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Harding will submit every agreement reached by the armament limitation conference to the Senate for its approval. There will be three of these agreements. One, on the naval armament limitation, as told exclusively in The Tribune this morning, will be in the form of a treaty. The other two may not be formal treaties, but even if they are in the form of agreements which constitutionally do not require the sanction of the Senate, it is the intention of the President to give the Senate an opportunity to voice its approval or disapproval.

One of the other two will be the understanding reached in connection with the Western Pacific islands. The other will relate to continental matters in Asia, dealing chiefly with the solutions of the Chinese questions.

Naval Approval Conceded

President Harding, it is learned, has voiced this desire to the American delegation on the armament limitation conference in most positive terms. The point has been made in some quarters that the approval of the Senate could not possibly be reached as to the naval armament limitation, considering the sentiment of Congress generally on economy. On the other hand, it has been pointed out, the agreement which may be reached on the Pacific islands, and even more on China, naturally will not be as idealistic as some may desire, very practical considerations influencing it to some extent. Therefore, it has been contended in the discussion of this question with the President, some risk may be attendant upon submitting the questions to the Senate.

President Harding has brushed this contention aside, it is learned, expressing the view that the Senate should be given an opportunity to discuss the questions involved, and to express to the world the approval or disapproval which its members feel.

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Mother Serves Probation For Youth She Spoiled

"My Fault, Not His," Her Plea; Will Fill His Prison Term if He Falls Again

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—A mother to-day agreed to go on a year's probation and necessary go to prison herself in order that her son might not serve a sixty days' sentence in the Detroit House of Correction. She is Mrs. Charles H. Slatling, wife of a banker of Flint, Mich. She was given the "sentence" when she appeared before Judge John Faust in Recorder's Court to ask leniency for her son, Charles Reynolds, twenty-six years old, who was about to be sentenced for the third time in two years for larceny. His last offense was the theft of two pairs of women's silk hose from a store.

"I spoiled him as a child and after he had grown up," Mrs. Slatling told the court. "I, not he, am to blame. I should pay the penalty. Let him go home with me and I'll keep him there, try to cure him and report regularly in his stead. If I fail to do so you can give me the sentence you were about to impose on him."

Judge Faust accepted the offer, but agreed that Mrs. Slatling need report only when the court's probation department requested.

King's Action Saves Parley From Break

Modification in Allegiance and Financial Proposals Hinted After Monarch Calls Lloyd George

Ulster's Interests Believed Guarded

Announcement of New Proposals Made After Prolonged Night Session

LONDON, Dec. 6. (By The Associated Press).—It is officially announced that the government officials and the representatives of the Dail Eireann have reached an agreement the terms of which will be submitted for the acceptance of Parliament and the Dail Eireann.

A copy of the agreement has been sent to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, by special messenger.

The Exchange Telegraph says that an Irish agreement has been reached.

[This would indicate that Sinn Fein and the British government have adopted a settlement plan that is acceptable to Ulster as well.]

The conference between the government ministers and Sinn Fein delegates reached an agreement at an early hour this morning on the new proposals, which underwent certain modifications.

Agreement Reached

After a session which lasted more than three hours, from 11:15 last night until 2:20 this morning, the meeting of the government ministers and Irish representatives in the Downing Street residence of the Prime Minister separated, and a member of the Cabinet, replying to a question as to how things stood, said:

"The news isn't bad; an agreement, in fact, has been reached, the terms of which will be communicated to the press in time for the Wednesday morning papers."

The delegates looked very tired and grave as they left the Premier's residence to enter waiting cars. Asked whether he had anything to say, Michael Collins, the Sinn Fein finance minister, answered sharply: "Not a word."

Answering the question, "Are you coming back?" Mr. Collins answered hurriedly:

"I don't know; I don't know," and, shutting the door of his automobile, he drove off with Mr. Griffith and Mr. Barton.

A few minutes later Lord Birkhead and Mr. Churchill left. Their appearance suggested that the strain of the conference had been a severe one.

King Summons Premier

LONDON, Dec. 6.—King George intervened once more in the Irish crisis, and as a result a situation that had seemed tragic with the threat of new and even more terrible warfare in Ireland was changed into the promise of an end of centuries of strife.

To-day, when it appeared that the negotiations finally had collapsed, the King summoned Premier Lloyd George to Buckingham Palace for an hour's audience before the Cabinet met. This was the third occasion within a few months on which the King had called in the Premier on the Irish question, and was considered most significant in view of the fact that the sticking point in the negotiations was over the matter of Irish allegiance to the crown. To-day was the crucial time in the negotiations. It was make or break.

It is believed that the King made every effort to avert a breakdown of the negotiations over the question of the form of allegiance, if the Irish were ready to accept the substance.

After the Premier's interview with the King, the British representatives held a conference, succeeded by a meeting of the full Cabinet council. At this latter meeting new proposals were evolved to meet the objections raised in the reply of the Dail to the British terms. These dealt with the two outstanding sources of disagreement—allegiance and financial arrangement.

Japan Opinion Considered

Japan will be particularly pleased at this idea of the Senate approving the agreements reached on the Western Pacific islands and on China. It is pointed out that the political situation at home of the Japanese delegation is not so favorable.

(Continued on page three)